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<u>L12</u>	(422/73)![CCLS]	615	<u>L12</u>
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<u>L9</u>	L8	0	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	L7	0	<u>L8</u>

d 15 1 all

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1932:23750 CAPLUS

DN 26:23750

OREF 26:2502d-e

ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001

TI The nature of Bordet's "colloide de boeuf" and of "erythrocyte-conglutination"

AU Gyorffy, Ivan

SO Biochemische Zeitschrift (1932), 244, 435-9

CODEN: BIZEA2; ISSN: 0366-0753

DT Journal

LA Unavailable

CC 11G (Biological Chemistry: Pathology)

AB In the presence of guinea-pig corpuscles in beef serum, together with the **hemolysis**, progressively increasing flakes are formed which finally adhere into a sticky mass. These flakes do not come from the cells but come from the residual fibrinogen, which is coagulated by substances derived from the red cells. Before hemolysis there is no **agglutination** of the red cells. This is also true for other sera which contain normal hemolysins against guinea-pig cells. The flocculation or coagulation is associated with the **hemolysis** since the necessary substances are set free in the course of **hemolysis**. Complement is also necessary for the formation of the flocculation, because the hemolytic effect of the amboceptor as well as the fibrinogen coagulation depends upon complement. The peculiar behavior of the beef serum is due to its large content of residual fibrinogen. These exptl. studies lend no support to the view that there is "conglutinin" or "colloide de boeuf" as is supposed by Bordet.

IT Conglutinin

IT Conglutination

(erythrocyte-)

IT Fibrinogen

(flakes of, in beef serum)

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ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1958:30552 CAPLUS
DN 52:30552
OREF 52:5525b-c
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
TI Quantitative evaluation of erythrocyte **agglutination** in a
densitometric column of dextran
AU Wunderly, Ch.; Liotta, I.; Gandini, E.
CS Dalla Med. Univ. Clin., Zurich, Switz.
SO Bollettino - Societa Italiana di Biologia Sperimentale (1957), 33, 840-3
CODEN: BSIBAC; ISSN: 0037-8771
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
CC 11B (Biological Chemistry: Methods and Apparatus)
AB The percentage distribution of agglutinated clumps of red cells can be
determined by use of the densitometer which is described. Samples are
withdrawn and the amount of hemoglobin therein is determined **after**
hemolysis.
IT Hemagglutination
(determination of)
IT Age (geological)
(of rocks, of oil sites of Kuibishev region and Tatar Autonomous
S.S.R.)

- no sensitized
particles
- direct sample
hemolysis
check

ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
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AN 1913:925 CAPLUS

DN 7:925

OREF 7:139i,140a

ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001

TI Immunochemical Studies with Peptones. I. General Studies with Peptones and Immune Hemolytic System

AU Epstein, Albert. A.

CS Vienna

SO Journal of Experimental Medicine (1913), 15, 485-97

CODEN: JEMEAV; ISSN: 0022-1007

DT Journal

LA Unavailable

CC 11G (Biological Chemistry: Pathology)

AB The effect of different fractions of Witte's peptone and a similar casein pep tone on the different elements of the immune hemolytic system was studied. The effect produced by proteoses on red cells manifests itself by **hemolysis**, reduction of color and **agglutination**.

Some of the fractions, viz., heteroalbumose (Witte), deuterio albumose (Witte and casein), protoalbumose (casein) and peptone A (casein) are inactive towards all species of red cells. **Agglutination** of human cells occurs with the whole Witte peptone mixture. Color reduction is produced upon a number of cell species by deuterioalbumose B (Witte), peptone A (Witte); peptone B (Witte), deuterioalbumose B (casein) and peptone B (casein). Most of these fractions may produce **agglutination** before or precipitation **after hemolysis**. Generally there are more inactive members present among the peptone fractions and the negative conduct of the peptone mixts. indicates that the inhibitory action of these predominates over the others. Witte's peptone mixture was found to absorb complement and this in proportion to the amount of peptone present. Peptone can act neither as amboceptor nor as complement. Nearly all the peptone fractions were found to interfere with the hemolytic properties of the amboceptor. In the effect upon complement and amboceptor the individual fractions show qual. as well as quant. differences.

Witte's peptone mixture
possible agglutination
or precipitation w/
hemolysis. -
- no sensitized particle
- study not conducted on
whole blood - proteases
effects inhibited.
W/Clark

ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

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